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Angle fixing

The invention relates to an angle fixing. Such angle fixings are known for fixing shelves to a wall, for example, or for fixing other components, especially plate-like components, to one another at an angle. The known angle fixings have two limbs arranged at an angle, usually 90°, to one another.

The problem underlying the invention is to propose such an angle fixing that can be used more universally.

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That problem is solved according to the invention by the features of claim 1. The angle fixing according to the invention has two limbs, the relative angular position of which one to another can be adjusted by pivoting the limbs. The limbs of the angle fixing according to the invention can be set at angles departing from the customary 90°. The limbs of the angle fixing can be locked in position on one another in order that an angle that has been set can be maintained unchanged. The angle fixing according to the invention has the advantage that it enables two components to be fixed to one another at an adjustable and therefore selectable angle.

In a preferred configuration of the invention, the two limbs of the angle fixing are substantially identical to one another. This reduces the number of different components to one, namely the identically constructed limbs, thereby reducing the complexity and cost of manufacture. The limitation "substantially identical" is provided in order that relatively small differences of the two limbs of the angle fixing from one another, such as, for example, a screw thread provided only in one of the two limbs, are not excluded from the scope of protection.

In a preferred configuration of the invention, the limbs of the angle fixing have a longitudinal sectional surface that is constant over their width in terms of shape and size. The limbs can therefore be produced in a continuous drawing or extrusion process in the form of a profiled bar, from which the limbs are cut. The limbs and therefore the angle fixing can thus be manufactured in a cost-effective manner.

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The invention will be described in greater detail below with reference to an embodiment which is shown in the drawing.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of an angle fixing according to the invention; and

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Figure 2 is a side view of the angle fixing of Figure 1.

The angle fixing 10 according to the invention, as shown in the drawing, is composed of two limbs 12. The two limbs 12 are produced from metal, for example an aluminium alloy, in a drawing process in the form of a profiled bar and are cut therefrom. The two limbs 12 are therefore identically constructed and have a longitudinal cross-sectional surface that is constant over their entire width, which surface is congruent with the side view of the limbs 12 shown in Figure 2.

In each of the limbs 12 there is provided an elongate hole 14 for screwing the angle fixing 10 to two components (not shown) that are to be joined to one another at an angle using the angle fixing 10.

Three arcuate tongues 16, 18, 20 project from each limb 12, which tongues all project to the same side and are formed integrally with the limb 12. A first tongue 16 is arranged at the end of the limb 12. Between the first tongue 16 and the second tongue 18 there is a gap, the width of which corresponds to a thickness of the two tongues 16, 18. The third tongue 20 is arranged on the limb 12 spaced slightly further apart from the two other tongues 16, 18. All three tongues 16, 18, 20 extend circumferentially over less than a quarter circle; in the embodiment shown the three tongues 16, 18, 20 extend over a circumferential angle from about 70° to only just 90°.

In the third tongue 20 of one limb 12 there is provided an elongate hole 22 extending circumferentially, and in the third tongue 20 of the other limb 12 there is provided a threaded bore 24. The two limbs 12 are assembled at an angle to one another to form the angle fixing 10 according to the invention in such a manner that the first tongue 16 of one limb 12 lies between the first and second tongues 16, 18 of the other limb 12, and *vice versa*, and the second tongue 18 of the other limb 12 lies between the first and second tongues 16, 18 of the first limb 12. The two third

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tongues 20 rest in surface contact with one another. The two limbs 12 can be pivoted relative to one another and thus their relative angular position one to another can be varied. In so doing, the first and second tongues 16, 18, lying one within the other, and the third tongues 20, resting one against the other, of the two limbs 12 are displaced relative to one another. A fixing screw 26 passes through the elongate hole 22 in the third tongue 20 of one limb 12 and is screwed into the threaded bore 24 in the third tongue 20 of the other limb 12. By tightening the fixing screw 26, the two third tongues 20 are clamped one against the other and the limbs 12 are fixed in their relative angular position one to another. The angle between the two limbs 12 of the angle fixing 10 according to the invention can be adjusted and the limbs 12 can be locked in position at the angle set.

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